

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

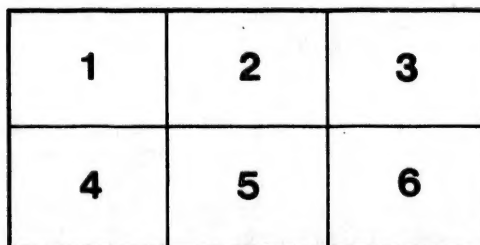
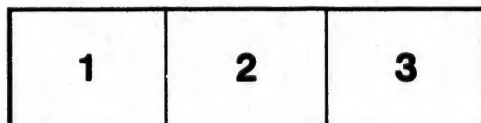
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \longrightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

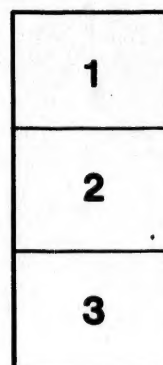
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \longrightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



III.—*F. N. Gisborne.*

BY SIR JAMES GRANT, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.G.S.

(Read May 23, 1893.)

IN MEMORIAM.

The duty which devolves upon me to-day is a solemn one: an expression of opinion as to the life work of a much respected friend, whom to know was to esteem, and more especially for the quiet, easy and undemonstrative manner in which he housed a vast store of knowledge, his great aim and object being rather the advancement of science than personal aggrandizement. The late Mr. Gisborne arrived in Canada in July, 1845, and although at that time a young man, he had taken a high position in mathematics and civil engineering under the guidance of the Rev. R. Pidcock, vicar of Warslow, Staffordshire, England. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Gisborne in Canada, the whole subject of telegraphy was on the move, and having made electricity almost a life study, he became deeply interested in the practical application of telegraphy to the needs and requirements of the people of Canada. His well known English reputation followed him to this country, in consequence of which he was chosen one of the very first active operators of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and opened the first office for that company in the old historic city of Quebec. Shortly afterwards the British North American Electric Telegraph Association was formed in order to connect the then Canada with the maritime provinces. Mr. Gisborne was at once appointed manager of the association to carry out so very desirable an undertaking at the time. The government of Nova Scotia most creditably rendered every assistance to Mr. Gisborne, and from the spring of 1849 to 1851 he acted as chief operator and superintendent of the Government lines, at Halifax. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gisborne conceived the idea of connecting by telegraphic communication the island of Newfoundland with Nova Scotia. After much trouble in inducing capitalists in New York and in Canada to undertake this enterprise, and when almost any other man would have failed, under very trying circumstances, he had the great pleasure of completing this great undertaking in October, 1856, to the entire satisfaction of his company. While working out the electric junction with Newfoundland, he was the first to originate the idea of connecting that island with Ireland by an Atlantic submarine cable. The late Hon. Jos. Howe was shortly afterwards consulted by Mr. Gisborne as to this undertaking, which at the time was looked upon with grave doubt. Mr. Gisborne then visited New York, and placed his ideas before the late Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Brett, who were so favourably impressed that Mr. Field returned with Mr. Gisborne to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and made a careful examination of his plans, which produced a most favourable impression, and resulted in the carrying out by Cyrus Field, of the great transatlantic cable, backed by all the requisite capital and influence of our progressive American neighbours. In May,

1857, Mr. Gisborne returned to Newfoundland and at a public dinner was presented with a valuable silver statuette for the indomitable energy he displayed in carrying out successfully the first Canadian submarine telegraph, which was the very initial step in the widespread oceanic telegraphy of the present day. Mr. Gisborne possessed a very thorough knowledge of mineralogy and during his varied and extensive telegraphic explorations took a deep interest in the development of gold, silver, copper and coal in the maritime provinces, and acted for the Newfoundland Government as Commissioner of Mines in the great London exhibition of 1862, and subsequently represented that island at the Paris exhibition of 1865. In 1879 his services were secured by the Canadian Government as superintendent of the Dominion Telegraph and Signal Service, and should evidence be requisite as to his zeal and ability, such will be found in the Canadian Gulf Service and Pacific Cable Service, where his cable system is now affording to the Dominion an amount of practical good, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. As his medical friend, I most strongly advised him against undertaking the final link of the present established cable gulf service. His reply was, "I have a duty to perform and shall make the effort," which was more than his then feeble system could endure, and as the result, Canada has lost a man of far more than ordinary ability, whose name will go down to posterity, honoured for genuine worth, great originality and marked scientific ability. Mr. Gisborne was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, and at its various gatherings contributed in no small degree to the success of this society, which takes a most important part in conveying to the outside world the idea that our Dominion is upward and onward in the march of science and literature. Such is the basis of true national greatness and the foundation which will bind us together, more closely, if possible, as one people.